Petition

81-427

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM 1981

GARRY DAVIS

Petitioner

v.

DISTRICT DIRECTOR

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

SERVICE

Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Garry Davis
Petitioner Pro Se

Address of Petitioner:
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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(20) is applicable to a native-born American who "expatriated" himself in accordance with 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5), thus becoming "stateless," who does not acquire another nationality and subsequently returns to the United States claiming it his permanent home.

2. Whether 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5), resulting in "statelessness", was the intent of Congress both in conception and adoption of the legislation and if so, whether such "expatriation" is constitutional in that it condones a condition of anarchy.

3. Whether the enabling statute of 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(20) is validly constructed and, if not, can a United States citizen legally "expatriate" himself according to the construction.

4. Whether the Ninth Amendment to the United States Constitution can be construed as sanctioning the individual to exercise his natural and unalienable right to claim a citizenship transcending that of the nation in accordance with the concept of multiple citizenship enshrined in the Tenth Amendment.

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OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion for which review is sought here is the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in Davis v. INS, Case No. 80-1071, decided on March 31, 1981, and is set forth in the attached Appendix (App.) B at page 1b. The opinion of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the same case (C.A. No. 79-1874, filed December 19, 1979), is set forth at App. C, p. 1c.

J U R I S D I C T I O N

A timely petition for rehearing en banc filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia was denied August 5, 1981. The instant petition for certiorari is authorized to be filed on or before August 28, 1981 by #1254 of Title 28, U.S.C. and in accordance with an Order of July 1, 1981 granting an extension of time for filing.

The petitioner also claims the right of certiorari on the basis of:

1. "Three requisites for issuance of 'certiorari' are excess of jurisdiction, absence of appeal, and non-existence of another remedy." Mack v. District Court of 2nd Judicial in and for Washoe County, Dept. No. 2m 258 p. 289, 50 Nev. 318.
2. "Discretion of court on petition for writ of certiorari requires court to act according to its judgment and conscience, and it involves fair consideration of all

peculiar features of particular questions involved." Axley v. Hammock, 50 S.W. (2nd) 608, 185, Ark. 939.

3. "Certiorari, to be justifiably granted, requires petition to raise issue of law of gravity and importance." Briesnick v. Dimond, 142 S.E. 118, 165 Ga. 780 dismissing cert. 134 S.E. 350 35 Ga App. 668.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, STATUTES

The Ninth Amendment provides:

> "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by the people."

The Tenth Amendment provides:

> "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Title 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5) provides:

> "From and after the effective date of

this Act, a person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by*******

(5) making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state in such form as may be described by the Secretary of State."

Title 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(20) provides:

"..any immigrant who at the time of application for admission is not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing identification card, or other valid entry document required by this chapter, and a valid unexpired passport or other suitable travel document, or document of identify and nationality..(is excludable)."

Title 8 1101(30) provides:

"The term 'passport' means any travel document issued by a competent authority show-

ing the bearer's origin, identity, and nationality if any, which is valid for the entry of the bearer into a foreign country."

also

Title 28, U.S.C. 1254

Title 8, U.S.C. 1252

Title 8, U.S.C. 1101(g)

Title 22, U.S.C. 292

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The petitioner, born in Bar Harbor, Maine, a World War II bomber pilot, became convinced in 1947 that exclusive nationality could no longer guarantee either himself, his native country or the world the fundamental rights of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."1

A new social and political compact, he concluded of a global character was essential in

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1/ Declaration of Independence

order to provide the institutions required to outlaw war between nations.[2]

In a worldly sense, he considered himself in a "state of nature" in relationship to his fellow humans which had to be transformed by a wilful exercise of natural rights into positive world law.[3]

The only form available to him to divest himself of exclusive nationality was 8 USC 1481(a)(5) permitting wilful and voluntary renunciation of nationality. Before a consular officer in the U.S. Embassy in Paris, he availed himself of this provision. Thus,

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2/ "Wars between groups of men forming social units always take place when these units - tribes, dynasties, churches, cities, nations - exercise unrestricted sovereign power. Wars between these social units cease the moment sovereign power is transferred from them to a larger or higher unit." Anatomy of Peace, 38, Emery Reves, Harpers, 1945

3/ "Whereas it is essential if man is not compelled to have recourse as a last resort to rebellion against tyranny and oppression that human rights should be protected by the rule of law.." Preamble, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, U.N. Document

"Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized." Art. 28, ibid.

in the terms implicitly defined by that Act, he became "stateless."[4]

At the same time, he set forth the reasons for this act of alleged renunciation. They were briefly, 1) to renounce national exclusivity since its perpetuation colluded with inter-national anarchy, and 2) to identify himself as a partner with his fellow humans in a new compact he called "world citizenship.[5]

As an alleged stateless person, he has thenceforth been without or has had minimal rights or protection since 1948 from the various nations in which he found temporary residence. He has been incarcerated over 20 times in 8 Western democracies for the "crime" of not possessing "valid" identity papers. On two occasions, in 1950 and 1957, on seeking

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4/ "Being without a state or without naticnality.." Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1959

5/ Full statement, Appendix 1a
"Whatever rights or attributes of sovereignty government may exercise are the free and revocable grants of the people.." The Political Thought of the American Revolution, 222, Clinton Rossiter, Harcourt, 1963

advice from U.S. consular officers abroad on how to return to his homeland, he was asked to "immigrate." On both occasions he noted his permanent address as the United States. The anomaly of "immigrating" to his home went unquestioned by either the consular officers, the State Department or the INS.

On July 27, 1953, he was forcibly brought into the United States against his will - while aboard the S.S. Queen Mary docked at New York - by Immigration officials.[6]

In order to protect his and other world citizens' rights against violation by national officials, on September 4, 1953 at Ellsworth, Maine, he declared a world government based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In January, 1954, in New York, he founded the World Service Authority as the administrative agency of the new government.

On January 11, 1957, after his World Pass-

6/ See Transcript of Hearing, p. 14-15, A7 449 011, Exclusion Proceedings, May 17, 1977, INS

port had been inspected by Immigration officials while he was still aboard a KLM plane at Kennedy Airport, he was permitted to enter the United States "without conditions."[7]

In June, 1975, petitioner entered the United States again identified only with the World Passport issued by the World Service Authority in Basel, Switzerland.[8] At Kennedy Airport, petitioner was granted a waiver of the visa requirements by Immigration officials.[9] He departed from the United States in September, 1975. He returned again in April, 1975 to attend his father's memorial service. Again, at Kennedy Airport, Immigration officials waived the visa requirements after inspecting his World Service Authority passport.[10]

7/ See Transcript of Hearing, p. 11-12, Exclusion Proceedings, May 17, 1977, INS. (Immigration officials subsequently claimed petitioned was "paroled" into U.S.)

8/ The passport states it represents Art. 13, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that WSA is a global governmental administrative agency.

9/ See Brief of Appellee, U.S. Court of Appeals, p. 6

10/See Transcript of Hearings, p. 20, Exclusion Proceedings, May 17, 1977, INS

On May 13, 1977, he again returned to the United States via Dulles Airport. As before, his only identification was the World Service Authority passport which stated that his home address was "1803 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C."

After two hearings, May 17, 1977 before Immigration Judge Emil M. Bobek, and Sept. 27, 1977 before the Board of Immigration Appeals, petition was declared 1) an "excludable alien," and 2) a "stateless person."

Despite the determination, the INS took no appropriate action as provided for in Title 8 U.S.C. 1252, "Apprehension and deportation of aliens -Arrest and custody; review of determination by court," with regard to the petitioner.[11]

On July 17, 1979, petitioner petitioned the United States District Court for a writ of

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11/ The last embarkation point from which petitioner arrived on May 13, 1977 was Heathrow Airport, UK. In that the British Home Office had already imprisoned petitioner for 12 weeks in 1953 as a "menace to the public good," arranging for his deportation in collusion with U.S. Immigration, he could not be returned to the U.K.

habeus corpus. (Civil Action No. 79-1874). In a Memorandum Opinion of December 19, 1979, Judge Thomas Flannery presiding, petition was denied. (App. B).

On May 17, 1980, petitioner appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. On March 31, 1981, appeal was denied in a Judgment with a Memorandum attached. (App. C).

On June 25, 1981, petitioner petitioned for Order Extending Time for Filing for a Rehearing En Banc, Time Having Expired to the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit.

The petition was denied on August 5, 1981. (App. D).

A R G U M E N T

EXPATRIATION ALONE PRODUCES "STATELESS-NESS", A CONDITION DEPRIVING THE INDIVID-UAL OF ALL POSITIVE RIGHTS. THIS IN TURN PRODUCES THE ANOMALY OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY

VERSUS INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY, OR STATE LAWS/DECREES VS. HUMAN RIGHTS. THE INSTANT CASE REVEALS THE ANOMALY, POSITING IMMIGRATION LAWS AGAINST THE RIGHT OF A NATIVE-BORN "EXPATRIATE" TO LIVE IN HIS NATIVE LAND.

Neither the District Court nor the Appeal Court considered this anomalous, thus intolerable for the individual concerned, situation.

a. The District Court Judgment defined the instant case as presenting "the issue whether a native born American may renounce primary allegiance to the United States and still retain rights to enter and remain in this country without a proper visa."[12]

The full weight of the judgment therefore rested upon the "fact" of expatriation rather than 1" whether rights were retained in spite of the alleged renunciation, 2) what anomal-

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12/ Memorandum Opinion and Order, 1st. p. (App. C)

ies pertained which became manifest only after the expatriating act as exposed in the instant case, 3) whether the Act itself permitting expatriation could be performed in view of the construction of the statute, and 4) whether the concept of multiple citizenship was relevant in view of petitioner's express declaration of world citizenship.

The Court of Appeals, in upholding the lower court's finding, inferred that petitioner could acquire "lawful permanent resident status.." as an "alien," and further, that his "laudable military record could qualify him for naturalization."[13]

The "solutions" of "acquiring permanent resident status" as an "alien" or "naturalization" were not at issue either in petitioner's petition to the lower court or in his appeal petition.

In short, he does not, nor has he ever considered himself an "alien" to his native

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13/See Memorandum, App. 2b

land. The incongruity of a natural-born American applying for naturalization did not bother the Appeal court.

The respondent, in both trials, sought only to prove that petitioner did renounce his nationality, was therefore an "alien," and thus could only re-enter the United States with a "proper visa."

Thus, neither the District Court nor the Court of Appeals addressed directly the contradiction inherent in the statutes, 8 USC 1481(a)(5) and 8 USC 1182(a)(20) when allied together as in the instant case. Petitioner in brief cannot be removed from the United States despite the statute, as, for example, in Jolley v. INS, 441 F. 2d 1245 (5 Cir.1971).

b. The lower court Memorandum claimed that petitioner had "at various times entered the United States on a permanent resident alien.. visa." (p. 2, para. 3). This is in error. The result of the "immigration" (See Statement of the Case, p. 7-8) was to be classified by the

INS as a "permanent resident alien." The entries to the United States, with one exception, were permitted by the INS after waiving the visa requirements as outlined in the Statement of the Case herein.

c. The District Court Judgment further states that the Immigration Appeal Board "relying on 8 USC 1182(a)(20), found the petitioner excludable because he lacked a valid document of entry." (Page 3, para. 1).

In a subsequent section, (II, p. 9), Judge Flannery states that "An alien must possess a proper entry document upon entering the United States." Quoting 8 USC 1182(a)(20) as his authority, he concluded that "The petitioner's World Service Authority Passport fails to qualify as one of the documents required by 8 USC 1182."

As previously noted, petitioner entered the United States on three separate occasions identified only with his World Service Authity passport. Counsel for respondent in his

appeal brief stated that "Davis has chosen to place himself above the law and seek entry into the United States with simply a document of his own creation - a World Service Authority passport." (Page 16, para. 1). Respondent failed to deny however petitioner's entries on "a document of his own creation" with full cognizance and approval of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In accordance with the requirements of 8 USC 1101(30), petitioner herewith submits 1) photocopies of official national governmental letters in recognition of the World Service Authority passport, and 2) various photostated entry visas of national governments - including that of the United States - affixed to WSA passports as evidence that said passport "is valid for the entry of the bearer into a foreign country." (App. F and G).

d. Judge Flannery's final admonition (page 11) "that any person who desires to pursue this

goal (to work for world peace through the vehicle of world citizenship and world government) while residing in the United States.. must obey this nation's immigration and naturalization laws."

The INS, however, has no statutory authority to oblige petitioner to accept the status of a "permanent resident alien," or an "immigrant," or indeed any other status. It can either accept or exclude individuals in accordance with prescribed statutes.[14]

In conclusion, should an individual, as in the instant case, be a victim of mutually contradictory statutes, how can he "obey this nation's immigration and naturalization laws" when the INS itself finds itself unable to enforce them?

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14. The afore-mentioned forced entry - July 27, 1953 - illustrates in an ominous way the frustrations of both the executive and judicial branches of the government in trying to reconcile the inconsistencies represented by the statutes here in question. For instance, should petitioner depart from the United States - "deporting" himself (See 8 USC 1101(g)) and return, will the INS take him into arbitrary custody (See Marcia-Mir v. Smith, C81-1084A, D.C. Atlanta), waive the visa requirements or as now again "exclude" him legally if not actually?

II

EXPATRIATION CANNOT BE EXECUTED THROUGH ENABLING LEGISLATION SINCE IT CANNOT LEGALLY BE PERFORMED "IN A FOREIGN STATE." YET 8 USC 1481(a)(5) MUST BE PERFORMED "BEFORE A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR OFFICER IN A FOREIGN STATE." IF PERFORMED IN THE EXPATRIATING STATE, THE "EXPATRIATED" INDIVIDUAL COULD NOT LEAVE OR BE DEPORTED UNLESS HE HAD PERMISSION OF ENTRY FROM ANOTHER STATE.

The petitioner did not expatriate himself "in a foreign state."[15] He took the Oath of

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15/ "A 'foreign state' with former section 17 of this title..providing for expatriation of American citizen who was naturalized under laws of foreign state was a country which was not the United States or its possessions or colony, an alien country, other than our own." Kletter v. Dulles, D.C. D.C. 1953, III F. Supp. 593. "In act providing for loss of United States nationality by participation in political election in 'foreign state', quoted words are not word of art, and in using them Congress did not have in mind fine distinctions as to sovereignty if occupied and unoccupied countries which authorities on international law may have formulated, but when Congress speaks of 'foreign state' it means a 'country' which is not the United States or its possession or colony', 'an alien country', 'other than our own',..." Hichino Uyeno v. Acheson, D.C. Wash. 96 F.

(Con't on page 19)

Renunciation on United States territory or "soil." The embassy of any nation-state rests on territory belonging to the nation represented by the embassy.[16]

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15 (Con't.)
Supp. 510, 515. (See also Bigley v. New York & P.R.S.S. Co., 1 05 F 74, 76; Brackett v. Norton, 4 Conn. 517, 521, 10 AM. Dec. 179; Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia, 30 US 1, 15, 5 Pet. 1, 15, 88, Ed. 25; Cowell v. State, 16 Tex, App. 57, 61; Faber v. United States, 157 F. 140 141; Bezat v. Home Owners' Loan Corp., 98 P 2d 852, 855 55 Ariz; Kuniyuki v. Acheson, D.C. Wash., 94 F. Supp. 358, 360.)

16/ 22 USC 292 provides:

> "Acquisition of sites and buildings for diplomatic and consular establishments:
> (a) The Secretary of State is empowered to acquire ..any building or grounds of the United States in foreign countries and under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of State..for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States." (Emphasis added.)

"Jurisdiction is authority of law to act officially in particular matter in hand." Frazier v. Moffatt, 239 P 2d 123 108 CA 2d 379.

"Jurisdiction is controlling authority; the right of making and enforcing laws or regulations; the capacity of determining rules of action or use, and exacting penalties; the function or capacity of judging or governing in general; the inherent power of decision or control."
People v. Pierce, 41 N.Y. S. 858, 860, 18 Mis 83

A diplomatic or consular officer, administering any oath to any national citizen, does so within the confines of that sovereign territory. He is not, consequently, "in a foreign state." The issue here is not superficial but substantive involving diplomatic relations between sovereign nations as well as the very existence of states themselves occupying specific sections of the planet.[16] Only in the recognition of territorial sovereignty, of which the embassies are an integral part, can nations enjoy diplomatic relationships with each other or indeed even exist as such.[17]

16/ During the recent takeover of the United States Embassy in Tehran with the capture of embassy personnel as "hostages" by the Iranian student militants with the acquiesence of the Iranian government, the Carter administration accused Iran of "abrogating international law" introducing a petition to the International Court at the Hague seeking judicial redress.

17/ In the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, the Vaschenko and Chmykhalov families, Soviet citizens, have been living for 3 years, given "asylum" by the U.S. Government. Soviet authorities respect the territorial validity of the "foreign" embassy. A reciprocal respect by U.S. authorities would pertain if the situation were reversed in Washington, D.C.

This principle is recognized universally, and, as part of customary international law, is respected reciprocally by all nation-states.[18]

Therefore, for a United States citizen to "expatriate" himself, according to the statute, he must be both "before a diplomatic or consular officer.." and "..in a foreign state." This construction is not merely clumsy and irresponsible but deceptive and essentially inoperable.

The deception comes directly the individual has become an alleged expatriate. He is then obliged to enter a foreign state. Theoretically and actually he should remain in the U.S. Embassy unless he already possesses another nationality and therefore presumably another passport. For to enter a "foreign state" without "valid" entry papers is as much a "crime" as to enter the United States illegally.

18/ "The law of nations is 'part of our law.'" Hilton v. Guyot, N.Y. 1895, 16 S. Ct. 139, 159, US 163, 40 L. Ed. 95

Yet, by permitting the Oath of Renunciation to be taken under the "cover" of an Embassy, away from the prying eyes of a "foreign state," the U.S. Congress is condoning and even abetting the post facto act of illegal entry.

The construction thus of the statute enabling expatriation is manifestly contradictory, unworkable and, in terms of "foreign" relations, inadmissible.[19]

The respondent claims, and both the District Court and the Court of Appeals concurs, that the petitioner renounced his nationality "in a foreign state." (See p. 3, Brief of Appellee, Memorandum Opinion and Order,(1)(b) 3rd para., D.C. Memorandum, C. of A.) This judgment is in error. Petitioner, as stated, took the Oath of Renunciation before a consular officer in the United States, so recog-

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19/ "By what right (does one treat) a foreign state as a sort of sewer into which one is entitled to discharge his social detritus?" Expulsion des Heimatlos, 60, Philonenko, Journal de Droit International, 1161, 1177, 1933, quoted in Preuss.

nized by the French State, that is, in the U.S. Embassy, situated on U.S. territory, in Paris.

Should the Court consider this argument specious, petitioner humbly suggests that the very concept then of "foreign state" is likewise specious, not to mention "foreign policy," "foreign affairs," and the like.

Your petitioner suggests that Congress recognized the anomaly of expatriation in our century if performed without acquiring another nationality or already possessing one (as do most emigres to the United States) in this mischievous construction. It has gone unchallenged till now for the obvious reason that an "expatriate" with intent to renounce all allegiance to the United States would have neither motive nor opportunity, as does your petitioner, to expose the inherent contradiction.

To consider this crucial issue another way,

the construction of the statute should logically be:

> ...(5) making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer in a United States Embassy in such form, etc.

However, such a construction at once exposes the basic fallacy of expatriation taken alone. For it implies that the "expatriate," being still on U.S. "soil" must then commit the act of illegal entry to a "foreign state," or else remain forever in the U.S. Embassy as a "stateless" person. This in turn exposes the "horizontal" character of "expatriation where, when one state "loses" a human being, another state "gains" one.

If, however, the alleged expatriate chooses to remain "stateless," and does not wish to suffer the "punishment" which inevitably emanates from the state which he is forced to enter illegally, he must "verticalize" him-

self by claiming a transcendent civic status for the protection of his unalienable rights.[20]

Petitioner, in "entering" France after the alleged expatriation act by leaving the U.S. compound, broke the French law of entry, was subsequently declared "persona non grata" by French Immigration and given 48 hours to leave the country or face imprisonment.[21]

20/ ". .In consequence of many recent developments - the rising demands of people for human dignity values, the expanding identities for whom these values are being demanded, the increasingly realistic perception of the conditions of interdependence, and the growing insistence that a principal goal of global constitutive process is the protection of common interest - there would appear to be today a growing recognition and acceptance, even demand, that the protection and fulfillment of human rights be regarded as matters of international concern,' for the employment of all constitutive functions, rather than as matters of "domestic jurisdiction.' Indeed many of the policies about human rights would appear to be so intensely demanded that they are acquiring..not merely the status of "international concern,' but in addition that of jus cogens or of a global bill of rights."
Human Rights and World Public Order, 135, McDougal, Lasswell, Chen, Yale University Press, 1980

21/Such incarceration would endure until petitioner obtained entry papers to another state or died.
"The powerlessness of the stateless person is most apparent in the limitation upon his freedom of movement, both of egress and return..Unable to enter the territory of a state lawfully, he is often compelled to do so clandestinely.." A Study of Statelessness, 139, UN

The original anomaly of "expatriation", i.e., becoming "stateless" in a world of states, began repeating itself till the present case.

While Judge Flannery acknowledged that "statelessness was the intended consequence of petitioner's May 24 (sic), 1948 actions at the United States Embassy.." (page 8, Memorandum and Openion) and that "whatever harshness may attach to statelessness is therefore inapplicable to the instant case.." (p. 9), he failed to note the anomaly resulting from the application of 8 USC 1481(a)(5) exposed in his Court by the petitioner's very presence.

In conclusion, since the Act of Renunciation can actually only be performed "..before a diplomatic or consular officer.." in a United States Embassy, those allegedly performing this Act do not do so in accordance with the enabling statute. This Court alone can

determine if they, including your petitioner, have legally "expatriated" themselves.

III

BOTH THE NINTH AND TENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION ACKNOWLEDGE RIGHTS RETAINED "BY THE PEOPLE." IF THE EXPATRIATING INDIVIDUAL POSSESSES NO OTHER NATIONALITY NOR ACQUIRES ONE, GIVEN PRESENT STATUTES, THESE RIGHTS MUST BE EXERCISED BY INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED FOR THE PROTECTION OF HIS FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND SUBSEQUENT RIGHTS. THIS EXERCISE OF RIGHTS IS BOTH ANTERIOR TO AND INDEPENDENT OF NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK. ITS POLITICAL COROLLARY IS A NEW CITIZENSHIP OF A GLOBAL CHARACTER, HUMAN RIGHTS BEING UNIVERSAL, IDENTIFYING BOTH THE INCLUSIVE SOVEREIGNTY OF MANKIND AND THE UNALIENABLE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

a. <u>The Dichotomy Between Expatriation and Statelessness</u>

Your petitioner personifies both the principle of expatriation and statelessness. Therefore this Court is faced with both latter-day political phenomena in the instant and novel case.

Congress has determined that expatriation is a basic human right. (Act of July 27, 1968, ch. 249, 15 Stat. 223). Then it applies equally to all human beings. Indeed, the history of expatriation reveals that it had to be considered reciprocally, that is, for incoming national of foreign states as well as for United States citizens.

In 1868, the United States Congress proclaimed:

> "..the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right <u>of all people</u>, indispensable to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;..any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts, impairs,

or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government." (Act of July 27, 1868) (Emphasis added.)

While the Act does not mention statelessness as such, the clear implication is that the result of expatriation is statelessness which by implication is "indispensable to the enjoyment..etc."[22]

At the 1930 Hague Conference for the Codification of International Law, the United States delegation made a strong plea for the incorporation of the principle of voluntary

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22 / "The status of statelessness entails a most severe and dramatic deprivation of the power of the individual. Just as, within the state, nationality is the 'right to have rights,' so also, on the transnational level, nationality is the right to have protection in rights. The stateless person has no state to 'protect' him and lacks even the freedom of movement to find a state that is willing to protect him..Statelessness often results in suffering and hardship shocking to conscience and the dignity of man."
3rd Report on the Elimination or Reduction of Statelessness, UN Document, 1953

expatriation in these words:

> "For a century past, it has been the policy of my country that the right of expatriation is an inherent and natural right of all persons. It is true that allegiance is a duty, but it is not a chain that holds a person in bondage and that he carries with him to a new life in a new land..This principle is not a small matter. It is not a question of language, or of formulae, or of phrases. It is a principle of the rights of man and of the liberty of the human race." (Emphasis added).

The reference to "the right of man" and "the liberty of the human race" vividly identifies the anomaly presented by the limitations of national law. For the rights of man and the liberty of the human race connote their protection by positive law transcending that of the exclusive nation, in other words, world law encompassing the human race as

such.[23]

The collective nations, however, recognized that voluntary expatriation condones anarchy. For, in the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness adopted August 30, 1961, Article 7(1)(a) states:

> "If the law of the Contracting State permits renunciation of nationality, such renunciation shall not result in loss of nationality unless the person concerned possesses or acquires another nationality."

With regard to the forcing of expatriated individuals upon another state, Sir John Fischer Williams, writing nearly half a century ago, (Denationalization, 8 Brit, Y.B., Int'l. L. 47, 1927) stated that:

23/ "Nationality is a concept created in the past to promote a minimum organization of the world under past conditions. The references and function of the concept cannot remain static: it must be as dynamic as the changing demands and identification of peoples and the changing configurations of the world and national constitutive process."
Human Rights and World Public Order, p. 957, McDougal, Lasswell, Chen, Yale U. Press, 1980

"..while positive international law does not forbid a state unilaterally to sever the relationship of nationality so far as the individual is concerned, even if the person affected possesses or acquires no other nationality, still a state cannot sever the ties of nationality in such a way as to release itself from the international duty, owed to other states, of receiving back a person denationalized who has acquired no other nationality, should he be expelled as an alien by the state where he happens to be."

Chief Justice Warren in Trop v. Dulles, 365 US 86, 102, described the stateless dilemma vividly:

"..There may be involved no physical mistreatment, no primitive torture. There is instead the total destruction of the individual's status in organized society. It is a form of punishment more primitive than torture, for it destroys for the in-

dividual the political existence that was centuries in the development. The punishment (of expatriation) strips the citizen of his status in the national and international community. His very existence is at the sufferance of the country in which he happens to find himself. While any one country may accord him some rights, and presumably as long as he remained in this country he would enjoy the limited rights of an alien, no country need do so because he is stateless. Furthermore, his enjoyment of even the limited rights of an alien might be subject to termination at any time by reason of deportation. In short, the expatriate <u>has lost the right to have rights</u>. This punishment is offensive to cardinal principles for which the Constitution stands.." (Emphasis added).

In brief, while the right of expatriation may be a human right and a basic freedom to an emigre nation such as the United States,

it has become, in the political turmoil of the 20th century, ironically, a degrading deprivation of such rights as represented in the instant case.

In Afroyim v. Rusk, 387 U.S. 253, 268 (1968) this Court declared that "(i)n some instances loss of citizenship can mean that a man is left without the protection of citizenship in any country of the world - as a man without a country." But the very law permitting expatriation - 8 USC 1481(a)(5) - in effect condones a state of anarchy for the individual who avails himself of this right. The stateles person, as the Court is aware, does not exist in a vacuum, legal or actual.[24] The very word, "stateless" though connotes the arrogant assumption that only the state enjoys legitimacy.[25] On the contrary, the

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24/ "..Everyman has a right to live somewhere on the earth." Thomas Jefferson, 1801 presidential address.

25/ "The notion that states are the only appropriate 'subjects' of international law is belied by all the

(Con't. on p. 35)

right of expatriation is in reality the right to return to a "state of nature," that pristine state anterior to the organization of human societies into states or nations. It must be therefore the state where sovereignty begins.[26]

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25 (Con't.) contemporary facts..about participation in the global processes of effective power and authoritative decision. This notion, unknown to the founding fathers and deriving from certain parochial misconceptions of the late nineteenth century, linger on to impede the protection of human rights merely because it sometimes serves the power purposes of the state elites..Historically, the greatest difficulty concerning participation in the world constitutive process has been this exaggeration of the role of the nation-state as the principal subject of international law. Because of the overwhelming emphasis of the 'sovereignty' of nation-states, there has been a great reluctance to recognize other participants in world social process as in fact active subjects of international law."
Human Rights and World Public Order,, p. 178

26/ "Individuals themselves, each in his own personal and sovereign right, entered into a compact with each other to produce a government: and this is the only mode in which governments have a right to exist, and the only principle on which they have a right to exist." The Rights of Man, Thomas Paine

"Everyman..possesses the right of self-government.. Individuals exercise it by their single will."
Thomas Jefferson, 1790

"The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government,," Art. 21(3), U.D.H.R.

Your petitioner, while having allegedly expatriated himself from the exclusive national fiction, categorically denies that he "gave up" or could "give up" his native country. On the contrary, he renounced being exclusively national precisely in order to protect his country, part of the world community.

While this Court recognized in Afroyim that statelessness could result from expatriation, your petitioner suggests that the legislative body of the United States, bound by oath to uphold the constitutive process, cannot, in full knowledge and with wilful intent, make laws which, in their exercise, condone lawlessness. If expatriation cannot be used as a punishment for crime as determined in Trop, the "punishment" being statelessness, then Congress cannot contrarily permit voluntary expatriation without at the same time recognizing the inherent and unalienable rights of the expatriated individual, or else the act becomes simply "the loss of the right

to have rights," antithetical to the protection of the rights of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

The lower courts, in upholding respondent's irrational position, have imposed on the petitioner - and all other native-born Americans who may find themselves in the same position- what Trop considered a "penal punishment" but of a more insidious nature. Neither is he "in" or "outside" the United States but exists in a sort of legal vacuum continually under the threat of deportation or arbitrary detention.[27]

But how much more reprehensible - and ironic - do the U.S. exclusion statutes appear when the person excluded has "expatriated" himself for the generous reason of attempting to extend his sovereignty as an essential

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27/ "A person brought into the United States by the authorities and then released on bond is considered as having never entered the United States and as being in a position analogous to one who was stopped at the border and kept there." Ling Yee Suey v. Spar, CC A.N. Y. 1945 149 F 2d 881

part of the constitutive process itself - on which both the several states and the federal union are founded - to the total world community for the promotion of world peace, a condition professed to be the No. 1 "foreign policy" of the present as well as past administrations?

One question before the Court therefore is, can the U.S. Congress, on the one hand, confirm the human right of "expatriation" as basic to freedom while at the same time deny the human exercising that right the corollary human right of freedom of travel and re-entry to his native country?[28]

To exclude him while admitting implicitly that he must live somewhere on the planet is to impose on other states the obligation of his protection, subjecting him to their ty-

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28/ "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." Article 13(2), Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ranny as described by the former Chief Justice, or to maintain the continual threat of deportation or detention, though neither "solution" is justifiable.[29]

b. The Ninth Amendment Implicitly Condones World Citizenship and World Government

The only constitutional amendment referring specifically to "rights retained by the people" is of course the Ninth Amendment.

The expatriate is forced by the circumstances of his essentially unprotected legal situation immediately to represent himself in the exercise of these fundamental rights. In the words of McDougal, Lasswell and Chen:

> "..The substantive human rights prescriptions can never be made effective if the individual human being is not

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29/ "In my faith, the American concept of man's dignity does not comport with making even those we would punish completely 'stateless' - fair game for the despoiler at home and the oppressor abroad, if indeed there is any place which will tolerate them at all." Trop v. Dulles, Note 33, 643, E. Warren, CJ

himself accorded competence to invoke them under appropriate conditions. The individual should be made a full subject of international law, with that access to all arenas, both international and national, which is necessary for him to protect himself." Human Rights and World Public Order, p. 955.

If it was not Congress's intent to 1) condemn the expatriate to a condition of perpetual "punishment", and 2) force a fellow state to undertake the obligation of residence under whatever conditions for the expatriate, then implicitly it expected said expatriate to exercise the "rights retained by the people." (Emphasis added).

Your petitioner, in his original statement at the time of his alleged renunciation, claimed to extend his sovereignty "as a member of the world community.." to the "international vacuum of its government.." a con-

struction which emphasized the essential anarchic condition between nation-states. He claimed as well to be a "citizen of the world," both claims falling precisely within the concept and exercise of the Ninth Amendment as "rights retained by the people," as well as the concept of multiple citizenship recognized implicitly in the Tenth Amendment.

It goes without saying that these unalienable rights can neither be denied nor prohibited by this Court but contrarily, can only be affirmed by it.[30]

30/ By elementary reasoning, if the people are sovereign, as inferred in both the Ninth and Tenth amendments, then they are sovereign not as "American" or national citizens but as humans. It follows that the world's people, i.e., humankind, as such represent the the ultimate and largest sovereignty of which the "American" people are a part. As the national public order derived from the sovereignty of the people residing within the national community, so it must follow that a world public order can and must derive from the world's people residing in the world community. Then any social order which excludes the recognition of humankind itself as the ultimate sovereignty denies at the same time the essential sovereignty of the people from which itself derived. Thus a national constitution can neither deny, inhibit or in any way limit the sovereignty of humankind itself.

Petitioner claims therefore that statelessness is an inadmissible consequence of 8 USC 1481(a)(5) in that it condemns the "expatriate" to a condition of anarchy, and 2) that the new compact known as "world citizenship" with its corollary sanctioning institution, World Government, the aggregate of individual compacts, is the logical, inevitable and legitimate outcome of the application of the Ninth Amendment in the instant case.[31] (See U.S. v. Cook, D.C. Pa. 1970, 311 F. Supp. 618).

c. United States District Court Memorandum Opinion Acknowledges Global Status of Petitioner

Judge Thomas Flannery stated in his Memorandum Opinion of December 19, 1979 in the instant case that:

"This opinion fails to prevent the

31/ The Constitution of the state and the nation recognize unenumerated rights of natural endowment." Colorado Anti-Discrimination Comm. v. Case, 1902, 380, P 2d 34, 151 Colo. 230

> petitioner of any other person from continuing to work for world peace through the vehicle of world citizenship and world government."

The definition of "vehicle," (American College Dictionary, 1956 Ed.) is "1, any receptacle, or means of transport, in which something is carried or conveyed or travels.. 3. a means of conveyance, transmission or communication, 4. a medium by which ideas or effects are communicated."

"Medium," according to the same source, is defined in part as "6, an agency, means or instrument."

The honorable Judge, in other words, did not consider either world citizenship and world government as mere concepts or ideals unrealizable in practical terms but on the contrary clearly acknowledged their pragmatic existence as valid "conveyers" or "instruments" or "mediums" for world peace.

Petitioner suggests that this acknowledgment represents an unprecedented construction to be viewed as within the purview of the Ninth amendment, heretofore unutilized in any case in its broadest interpretation, i.e. the right to found government.

As the rights "retained by the people" can only be the natural rights referred to in the Declaration of Independence, the primordial one - the right to create government among consenting individuals where none existed before - merits full recognition by this Court.

Given the context of our desperate times in which nations continue their insane arming for a final test of force, yet the people of the world seek their legitimacy for their wholesale and individual protection against war itself and its dreadful consequences, this Court, oath-bound to adjudicate all constitutional issues, cannot refuse to consider this novel yet vital application of the Ninth amendment which at once wisely defines the

limitations of government and affirms appropriately the unalienable sovereignty of the people.

CONCLUSION

1. The lower courts' decision should be reversed because in the instant case, where petitioner is characterized as both an "excludable alien," and a "stateless person," the relevant statutes are clearly contradictory and ipso facto, inoperable.

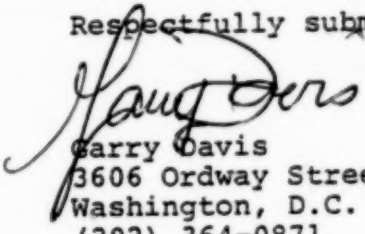
2. The construction of the statute enabling expatriation contains a fundamental error rendering the law unusable; said statute's constitutionality is questionable.

3. The Ninth amendment, in recognition of rights "retained by the people," implicitly sanctions the natural rights of the individual to enter into a wilful civic compact with

others in accordance with their ongoing political and social needs and desires. The Court must subsequently recognize this new compact which, in the petitioner's case, is a world citizenship already subscribed to by hundreds of thousands of individuals throughout the human and world community.

Accordingly, for all the foregoing reasons, petitioner urges the Court to grant a writ of certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,



Garry Davis
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Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 364-0871

APPENDIX

FULL STATEMENT OF PETITIONER, May 25, 1948

"In the absence of an international government, our world, politically, is a raw, naked anarchy. Two global wars have shown that as long as two or more powerful sovereign nation states regard their own national law as supreme and sufficient to handle affairs between nations, there can be no order on a planetary level. This international anarchy is moving us swiftly toward a final war.

I no longer find it compatible with my inner convictions to contribute to this anarchy--and thus be a party to the inevitable suicide of our civilization--by remaining sollely loyal to one of these sovereign nation-states. I must extend the little sovereignty I possess, as a member of the world community, to the whole community, and to the international vacuum of its government-a vacuum into which the rest of the workd must be drawn if it would survive, for therein lies the only alternative to this final war.

I should like to consider myself a citizen of the world.

All history has shown-and especially American history - that peace is not merely the absence of war, but the presence of a superstructure of law and order, in short, government, over non-integrated political units of equal sovereignty. The world today is split by seventy to eighty of these sovereign units. Therefore, without the immediate creation of this superstructure of law and order, each unit must continue the idiotic, suicidal, unchristian and undemocratic anarchy of Nationalism, and the resulting atomic-biological war will then level all political, economic, religious, and personal differences by death.

The real question today seems to be: World Citizenship or World War?

One leads to peace. The other leads to oblivion.

And the choice is ours." R. 6.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED - SEE LOCAL RULE 8 (r)

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEAL

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 80-1071 September Term, 1980

Garry Davis, Appellant Civil Action No.79-1874

v. Filed March 31, 1981
George A. Fisher
Clerk

District Director, Immigration
& Naturalization Service

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Columbia

Before: BAZELON, Senior Circuit Judge, ROBINSON
and EDWARDS, Circuit Judges

JUDGMENT

This cause came on to be heard on the record on appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and was argued by counsel.

On consideration thereof It is ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment--------of the District Court appealed from in this cause is hereby affirmed, in accordance with the attached memorandum.

Per Curiam
For the Court
/s/ George A. Fisher
Clerk

Bills of costs must be filed within 14 days after entry of judgment. The Court looks with disfavor upon motions to file Bills of costs out of time.

No. 80-1071 - Davis v. District Director, INS

MEMORANDUM

For substantially the reasons set forth in the district court's opinion, we agree that appellant effectively renounced his citizenship, see 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5) (1976). As the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) recognizes, this action should not foreclose appellant from reacquiring lawful permanent resident status. The INS Board of Immigration and Appeals expressly noted that appellant's immediate family members are United States citizens who could secure appellant a permanent resident visa, see 8 U.S.C. 1151(a), 1153(a)(1,5) (1976). Moreover, counsel for the INS advised this court at argument that appellant's laudable military record could qualify him for naturalization, see 8 U.S.C. 1440 (1976).

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FILED
DEC 19 1979
JAMES E. DAVEY, CLERK

GARRY DAVIS,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	
	)	
DISTRICT DIRECTOR IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE	)	Civil Action No.79-1874
	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION & ORDER

This case presents the issue whether a native born American may renounce primary allegiance to the United States and still retain rights to enter and remain in this country without a proper visa. Petitioner Garry Davis brings this suit in the form of a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner seeks the writ to relieve him of the restraint and custody imposed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS"). The Board of Immigration Appeals on May 24, 1978 voted to exclude and deport the petitioner.

The petitioner is a native of the United States and served as a bomber pilot during World War II. On May 25, 1948, he voluntarily signed an oath of renunciation of United States nationality at the

American Embassy in Paris, France.

The petitioner executed the oath in conformity with then Section 401(f) of the Nationality Act. Now codified at 8 U.S.C. par. 1481(a) (5), this section allows a native born American to voluntarily renounce United States citizenship. The statute reads the same today as in 1948:

> (a)...a person who is a national of the United States whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by-
>
> (5) making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State...

the petitioner signed the oath of renunciation before the United States Consul. The oath of renunciation included the statement:

> I desire to make a formal renunciation of my American nationality, as provided by Section 401(f) of the Nationality Act of 1940, and pursuant thereto I hereby absolutely and entirely renounce my nationality in the United States, and all rights and privileges thereunder pertaining and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to the United States of America.

The petitioner, on May 25, 1948, also filed a statement of his beliefs whith the United States Consul in Paris. The relevant portion of this statement, which forms the basis of one of petitioner's legal

arguments, reads as follows:

> I no longer find it compatible with my inner convictions...by remaining solely loyal to one of these sovereign nation states. I must extend the little sovereignty I possess, as a member of the world community, to the whole community, and to the international vacuum of its government...I should like to consider myself a citizen of the world.

The United States Consul issued the petitioner a Certificate of Loss of Nationality of the United States on May 25, 1948. Petitioner henceforth devoted his time and energy toward the establishment of world government and the furtherance of world citizenship. He frequently travels abroad to promote these principles and goals. He has at various times entered the United States on a permanent resident alien or on a visitor's visa.

On May 13, 1977, the petitioner attempted to enter the United States on a passport issued by the "World Service Authority", an organization formed to promote world citizenship. The Immigration and Naturalization Service conducted an exclusion hearing four days later, on May 17, 1977. The petitioner stated at the hearing that "I am the president and the chairman of the Board of an organization called the World Service Authority." The administrative law judge found the petitioner deportable. The Board of

Immigration Appeals affirmed this decision on May 24, 1978. The Board, relying on 8 U.S.C. par. 1182(a) (20), found the petitioner excludable because he lacked a valid document of entry. The petitioner filed the instant writ of habeas corpus on July 19, 1979.

The petitioner contends that he never expatriated himself. He alleges that the statement of beliefs he filed with the United States Embassy creates sufficient ambiguity to preclude renunciation of citizenship. The petitioner secondly argues that renunciation of citizenship requires the acquisition of another nationality. Finally, the petitioner alleges that Article 13 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, providing that "everyone has the right...to return to his country," requires the INS to allow the petitioner to enter and remain in the United States without any immigration papers.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service argues that the petitioner is neither a citizen nor a national of the United States. He therefore qualifies only as an alien who must be excluded under 8 U.S.C. par.1182 (a) (20). This statute requires exclusion if a person does not possess a "valid unexpired immigration visa." The court agrees with the INS and will order the dismissal of the habeas petition.

I. PETITIONER LACKS THE STATUS OF A UNITED STATES CITIZEN

8 U.S.C. par.1481(a) codifies a long standing though little recognized principle of the United States: the right of expatriation. This principle establishes the libertarian concept that a citizen may voluntarily surrender his citizenship along with the panoply of rights and obligations that attach thereto. Federal statutory law sets forth numerous avenues by which a United States citizen may voluntarily expatriate himself. 1/ Federal courts require only voluntariness and sometimes intent to uphold the validity of the expatriating act.

A. Petitioner's Intent was Unambigious

The petitioner alleges that his statement of beliefs, submitted on the same day he signed his oath of renunciation, creates amibiguity whether expatriation occurred. If factually correct, then the intent of the petitioner is open to question.

Whether subjective intent is a prerequisite to expatiration is an unresolved issue. Until the decision

1/ Each subdivision under 8 U.S.C. par.1481 (a) represents a separate and independent process that leads to expatriation. These subdivisions are independently self-executing; a citizen satisfying the provisions of one subsection may be expatriated pursuant to that provision.

of Afroyim v. Rusk, 387 U.S. 253 (1967), the Supreme Court consistently held that objective proof of the voluntary act was enough to surrender citizenship. 2/ The voluntariness concept espoused in Afroyim may be read, however, to encompass an inquiry into subjective intent. 3/ Such an inquiry could be determinative of the validity of the expatriating act. For example, it is conceivable that a person may not intend to relinquish United States citizenship yet may objectively perform an expatriating act enumerated in 8 U.S.C. par. 1481(a).

A voluntary oath of renunciation is a clear statement of desire to relinquish United States citizenship; therefore, the question of intent would normally not arise under 8 U.S.C. par. 1481(a)(5). See 3 C. Gordon & H. Rosenfield, Immigration Law Procedure

2/ See, e.g., Nishiwaka v. Dulles, 356 U.S.129, 136 (1958) ("Unless voluntariness is put in issue, the Government makes its case simply by proving the objective expatriating act."); Perez v. Brownell, 356 U.S. 44, 61 (1958) ("Congress can attach loss of citizenship only as a consequence of conduct engaged in voluntarily"); Savorgnan v. United States, 338 U.S. 491, 502 (1950) (voluntariness, despite contrary intent, sufficient to uphold expatriation).

3/ See United States v. Matheson, 532 F. 2d 809, 814 (2d Cir.) (interpret Afroyim to require subjective intent), cert. denied, 429 U.S. 823 (1976); 42 Op. Att'y Gen. 397 (1969) (Afroyim leaves open to individual petitioner whether to raise issue of intent).

par. 201.10b at 20-62, 73 (1979 ed.) (subjective intent, though perhaps relevant to some methods of expatriation, "irrelevant" to formal renunciation of American citizenship). In the instant case, however, the petitioner has raised the issue of intent by suggesting his statement of beliefs creates ambiguity over whether expatriation occurred. The court would be reluctant to affirm the expatriation of a person who did not intent to relinquish citizenship. We therefore address the question of intent.

Contrary to the petitioner's allegation, the court recognizes no ambiguity in the May 25, 1948 statement of beliefs the petitioner filed with the United States Consul. That statement leaves little doubt that the petitioner sought to relinquish his rights as a United States citizen. According to the petitioner's statement, he could no longer remain "solely loyal" to the United States; instead, "I must extend the little sovereignty I possess, as a member of the world community, to the whole community..."

The statement of beliefs was devoid of any language recognizing a continued primary allegiance to the United States. Rather, the petitioner renounced his claim of sovereignty to any specific nation. His primary loyalty, according to his own language, be-

longs to "the world community." The court finds that language renouncing primary loyalty to the United States and affirming primary allegiance to a world community complements, rather than conflicts with, a formal oath of renunciation of citizenship. The statement of beliefs therefore creates no ambiguity; it supplements the petitioner's clear intent to renounce United States citizenship.

B. Petitioner's Renunciation Was Voluntary

Voluntariness is uniformly recognized as a requirement toward upholding the validity of an expatriating act. The Supreme Court accordingly has reversed the expatriation of an American involuntarily conscripted into the Japanese Army, Nishikawa v. Dulles, 356 U.S. 129, 138 (1958), reversed expatriation based solely on a conviction for military desertion absent a voluntary desire to renounce citizenship, Trop v. Dulles, 356 U.S. 86, 92-93 (1958), and reversed the expatriation of a person who voted in a foreign election but who did not voluntarily relinquish citizenship. Afroyim v. Rusk, 387 U.S. 253, 268 (1967). The Court recognized in Afroyim "that the only way the citizenship it (Congress) conferred could be lost was by the voluntary renunciation or abandonment by the

citizen himself." Id. at 266.

Voluntariness was never at issue in the instant case. The petitioner independently and without duress renounced his citizenship by signing an oath of renunciation on May 25, 1948. The court therefore finds that the petitioner's voluntary and unambigious renunciation meets the strictures of 8 U.S.C. par. 1481 (a)(5).

This finding necessitates a ruling that the petitioner expatriated himself. In many circumstances, a finding of voluntariness alone would be sufficient to uphold the act of expatriation. 4/ In the instant case, as explained above, it was also incumbent upon the court to examine intent. Having scrutinized these elements of explatriation, and having found that the petition's intent was unambigious and the petitioner's renuncation was voluntary, the court rules the peitioner no longer qualifies as a

4/ These circumstances occur when intent is not at issue. The question of intent will seldom be raised in adjudicating several types of expatriation. See 3 C. Gordon & H. Rosenfield, Immigration Law & Procedure 20.8b at 20-61-62 (1979 ed.) (subjective intent normally irrelevant to expatriation based on acquisition of another nationality and voluntary renunciation of citizenship). In these cases, the court need only examine voluntariness. However, where, as here, the question of intent is raised by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to examine intent.

United States citizen.

C. Renunciation of Citizenship Does Not Require Acquisition of Another Nationality

The oath of Renunciation recited by the petitioner, as applied to the applicable federal law, revoked the petitioner's citizenship. 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5) does not require allegiance to another nation; it only requires renunciation of United States nationality.

The framework of 8 U.S.C. 1481(a) reinforces the plain meaning of the statute. 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(1) provides that an American national can lose his nationality by declaring allegiance to a foreign state, whereas 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5) provides a separate category for those who renounce United States nationality. By creating two separate categories--one for the acquisition of a foreign nationality and one for the renunciation of United States nationality--Congress could only have intended that each statutory section represents a separate method of expatriation.

The imposition of statelessness upon the petitioner cannot deter this court from the requirements of the federal nationality law. 5/ The Supreme Court recognized that expatriation may result in statelessness

5/ "(T)he citizen's voluntary abandonment of his citizenship apparently will be effectuated if accomplished in compliance with law, even though statelessness may result." Gordon, The Citizen and the State, 53 Geo. L.J. 315, 360-61 (1965).

in Afroyim v. Rusk, supra. In Afroyim the Court declared that "(i)n some instances loss of citizenship can mean that a man is left without the protection of citizenship in any country in the world--as a man without a country." 387 U.S. at 268.

Expatriation previously resulted in statelessness in Jolley v. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 441 F.2d 1245 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 404 U.S. 946 (1971). In Jolley, the petitioner executed a formal renunciation of citizenship before a United States Consul in Canada. Id. at 1249. The petitioner subsequently returned to the United States without a visa. In affirming the INS's deportation order, the Fifth Circuit recognized that Jolley's oath of renunciation alone was enough to deprive him of citizenship:

> Recognizing that a citizen has a right to renounce his citizenship, Congress has provided in 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(6) (now (5)) formal procedures for doing so. Jolley's renunciation satisfied these procedures.

Id. at 1249 n. 6; see also id. at 1259 (Rives, J. dissenting) (dissents because unclear if petitioner intended to become stateless person). Jolley thus demonstrates that expatriation, effectuated pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1481 (a)(5), requires only the renunciation of United States citizenship, and not the acquisition of a foreign nationality.

Finally, the court must remain cognizant that statelessness was the intended consequence of the petitioner's May 24, 1948 actions at the United States Embassy. 6/ The petitioner's statement of beliefs explicated that rather than remaining solely loyal to one sovereign state, "I would like to consider myself a citizen of the world." In an interview with INS officials on May 13, 1977, the petitioner affirmed that "I have no nationality. I renounced my nationality 1948 in Paris, France...I am a World Citizen." The petitioner affirmatively sought his stateless existence. Whatever harshness may attach to statelessness is therefore inaaplicable to the instant case. 7/

6/ This finding answers the objection raised in the Jolley dissent. Judge Rives dissented there because, inter alia, he was unsure whether the petitioner intended statelessness. Herein, statelessness was the calculated result of the petitioner's actions.

7/ The petitioner's contention that Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights requires the acquisition of another nationality to uphold expatriation is without merit. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a United Nations Document. 3 U.N. Doc. a/810 (1948). It is well established that the United Nations Charter does not supersede United States law. See,e.g., Hitai v. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 343 F.2d 466, 468 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 382 U.S. 816 (1965); Vlissidis v. Anadell, 262 F2d 398, 400 (7th Cir. 1959).

The petitioner's argument based on Article 13(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights fails for the same reason.

II. PETITIONER IS AN ALIEN AND THUS REQUIRES PROPER IMMIGRATION PAPERS TO ENTER AND REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES

Any person not a United States citizen or national is classified as an alien. 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3); see C. Gordon & H. Rosenfield, 1 Immigration Law and Procedure 2.3d at 2-22 (1979) ed.). The petitioner's voluntary expatriation deprived him of citizenship. He also lacks the status of a United States national.

The section of the expatriation statute that allowed the petitioner to voluntarily relinquish citizenship, 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5), speaks in terms of "making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer..." (emphasis added). Moreover, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22) defines a national as either a citizen or a person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States. The petitioner's expatriation deprives him of citizenship; his oath of renunciation stated that "I...abjure all allegiance and fidelity to the United States of America." The petitioner is therefore an alien by virtue of lacking the status of a citizen or national.

An alien must possess a proper entry document upon entering the United States. 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(20) provides:

...any immigrant who at the time of application for admission is not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing identification card, or other valid entry document required by this chapter (is excludable).

The petitioner's World Service Authority Passport fails to qualify as one of the documents required by 8 U.S.C. 1182. The Board of Immigration Appeals thus properly found the petitioner excludable. We therefore affirm that ruling and order the dismissal of this habeas petition. Because the petitioner has close relations in the United States who may apply on his behalf for a visa, the petitioner may remain in this country by merely assenting to permanent resident alien status. 8/

8/ The petitioner raised for the first time at oral argument the theory that the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, allows the petitioner to enter and remain in the United States by virtue of being a citizen of Maine. This argument, though novel, fails to take account of Congressional power to establish nationality laws.

The Privileges and Immunities Clause of Article IV, Section 2, serves to prevent one state from discriminating against another state. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution establishes that "Congress shall have power...To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization." This Constitutional mandate empowers Congress to define "the process through which citizenship is acquired or lost," to determine "the criteria by which citizenship is judged," and to fix "the consequences citizenship or noncitizenship entail." L. Tribe, American Constitutional Law 277 (1978).

(Footnote 8/ continued on next page)

The court in no way wishes to deprecate the honesty of belief or depth of conviction that the petitioner feels for the cause of world citizenship. This opinion fails to prevent the petitioner or any other person from continuing to work for world peace through the vehicle of world citizenship and world government. Any person who desires to pursue this goal while residing in the United States, however, must obey this nation's immigration and naturalization laws. We therefore only hold that if a person intentionally and voluntarily renounces United States citizenship, then such person must obtain proper visa certification to enter and remain in the United States.

An appropriate Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

(signed: Thomas A. Flannery)
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated: 12-19-79

Footnote 8/continued

These two constitutional provisions are not in conflict: a state may not discriminate against a citizen of another state, by, for example, restricting travel or access, but Congress has the power to determine the standards by which a person lacking the status of United States citizen shall enter and remain in the United States. Because Congress has determined that an alien must possess a proper document of entry to enter and remain in this country, the petitioner must either obtain a proper visa or be subjected to deportation.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For the District of Columbia Circuit

No. 80-1071 September Term, 1980

Garry Davis, Civil Action No.79-1874
Appellant

v.

District Director,
Immigration & Naturalization
Service ARGUED 3-11-81

BEFORE: Robinson, Chief Judge; Bazelon, Senior Circuit Judge and Edwards, Circuit Judge

O R D E R

On consideration of appellant's petition for an order extending time for filing for a rehearing en banc, time having expired, it is

ORDERED by the Court that the aforesaid petition is denied.

Per Curiam

United States Court of Appeals
for the District of Columbia

Filed Aug. 5 1981

FOR THE COURT:
George A. Fisher
Clerk

BY:
/s/ Robert A. Bonner
Chief Deputy Clerk

George A Fisher
Clerk

Chief Judge Robinson would grant the petition for extension of time to file for a rehearing en banc to and including August 31, 1981 only.

le

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C.20543

July 2, 1981

Mr. Garry Davis
3606 Ordway Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Re: Garry Davis v. Immigration Director,
Immigration and Naturalization Service
A-1089

Dear Mr. Davis:

Your application for an extension of time in which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari in the above-entitled case has been presented to the Chief Justice who, on July 1, 1981, signed an order extending your time to and including August 28, 1981.

A copy of the Chief Justice's order is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

By

/s/ Katherine Downs
Assistant Clerk

sd
Enc.
cc(letter only): Honorable Lawrence G. Wallace
Acting Solicitor General
George A. Fisher, Esq., Clerk
U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit
(Your No. 80-1071)

lf

CONSULAT
DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MAURITANIE
POUR LA SUISSE
GENÈVE

World Service
Authority

4002 Basel
(Suisse)

Genève, le 28 Juil. 1975

Dear Sirs,

In reply to your recent documentation in respect of W.S.A. passports I wish to specify that its recognition will be granted in the framework of Mauritanian laws. If Mauritanian laws and prescriptions are respected those passports may come into profit of visas for entry in Mauritania.

The allowance of a Mauritanian visa will however remain under the competence of the respective Mauritanian Representation of the circumscription, in my case for Switzerland.

Yours faithfully,

P. Büttler, Consul

4, RUE PESTALOZZI 1211 GENÈVE 11 TÉL. 22 79 50

Best Copy Available

MISSION PERMANENTE DE HAUTE VOLTA
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

866 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
755-1956

No.190/MPNV/72

Le Représentant Permanent de la République de Haute-Volta auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au "World Service Authority" et porte à sa connaissance ce qui suit :

" Le Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité accepte l'entrée en Haute-Volta de détenteurs du passeport neutre émis par la "World Service Authority".

Toutefois, il est nécessaire de porter à la connaissance de cet organisme, à l'intention des détenteurs de ce document le voyage, que les titulaires éventuels devront se conformer à la Convention des Nations Unies et de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine sur le régime des réfugiés."

Le Représentant Permanent de la République de Haute-Volta auprès des Nations Unies saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la "World Service Authority" les assurances de sa haute considération.

New York, le 24 Octobre 1972

RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAUTE-VOLTA · MISSION PERMANENTE AUPRÈS DES NATIONS UNIES ·

REF: NY/UN/6 - 641

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
150 EAST 58 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

April 19, 1973

The Coordinating Director
World Service Authority
4002
Switzerland

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your recent letter under cover of which you forwarded a specimen copy of the second edition of the WSA Passport for approval by competent authorities of my Government.

I am pleased to inform you that my Government has recognised and accepted the Passport as a genuine and valid travel document of identity.

Yours faithfully

T.C. Kapoma

For:Charge d'Affaires a.i.

TCK:ig

EMBAJADA DEL ECUADOR
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1954.

United World Service Authority
270 Park Avenue, Suite C-1315
New York 17, N. Y.

Mr. Garry Davis, Director

Gentlemen,

Further to your letter of July 15, regarding passports to be used by refugees and stateless persons, we are now in receipt of the views of my Government on your ideas about the use of the proposed document for international identification.

Ecuador has always given cooperation and assistance to refugees and stateless persons, by giving them special travel documents which have been accepted by other countries. My Government believes that your idea is interesting and, providing all requirements are complied with and security maintained, Ecuador would accept such documents for purposes of being used instead of a passport.

Furthermore, my Government believes that if your office decides to open an office in Ecuador for legal and security reasons, you must include among the Directors of said office a Representative of the Ecuadorean Government from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In summary, Ecuador accepts your world passport as travel document for personal identification.

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. José R. Chiriboga V.
Ambassador of Ecuador.

14

Visas / Visa / Vistos buenos / Виза / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj

CONSULADO GENERAL DE NICARAGUA
Visa No. 348-
Bueno para dirigirse a Nicaragua
por vía Libre.—
y permanecer en el País. 30=
Valida hasta Agosto 9-1979
San Francisco, California
May 9 de 19 79

Cónsul General

COSTA RICA
JUAN SANTAMARIA
6 26 JUN 1979 G
SALIDA
MIGRACION

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Visas / Visa / Vistos buenos / Виза / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj

Barbados Entry
Date 2 JUL 1979
Permit
in the
Port

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Visas / Visas / Vistos buenos / Виzы / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj

CONSULADO GENERAL DE COSTA RICA
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
VISA DE TURISTA

Bueno para ingresar a Costa Rica por vía Aérea debiendo llenar el portador los requisitos que las regulaciones exigen.

Visa No. 0115 Derechos $ —

— de MAY 9 - 1979 - de 190 —

Cónsul General de Costa Rica

Se entiende que la persona a la cual se le extiende la presente visa es portadora del timbre de salida de Costa Rica.

Esta visa no-valida para permanecer en Costa Rica hasta [illegible] prorroga será por 3 meses más

CONSULADO GENERAL DE COSTA RICA San Francisco, California

COSTA RICA
Juan Santamaría
2 - 1 JUN 1979 2
ENTRADA
Migración

13

Visas / Visas / Vistos buenos / Виzы / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj

C[illegible] DE HONDURAS
[illegible] CALIFORNIA, E. U. A.

No. 354

Visa y valida por Noventa días,
a partir de la fecha de su ingreso al país.
Bueno para dirigirse a Honduras.

Clase de Visa TURISTA

Derechos en timbres cancelados $ —

9 de Mayo de 1979

VISA PARA MULTIPLE APLICACION
DE ENTRADA HASTA POR EL TERMINO
DE (-12-) MESES

CONSULADO GENERAL DE HONDURAS
San Francisco, California

Cónsul
CARLOS H. CALLEJAS

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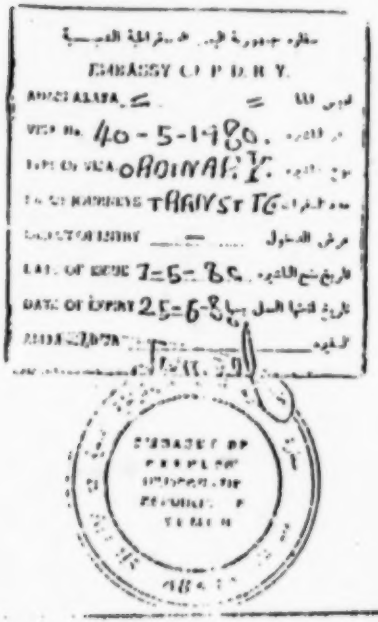
Visas / Visas / Vistos buenos / Виза / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj



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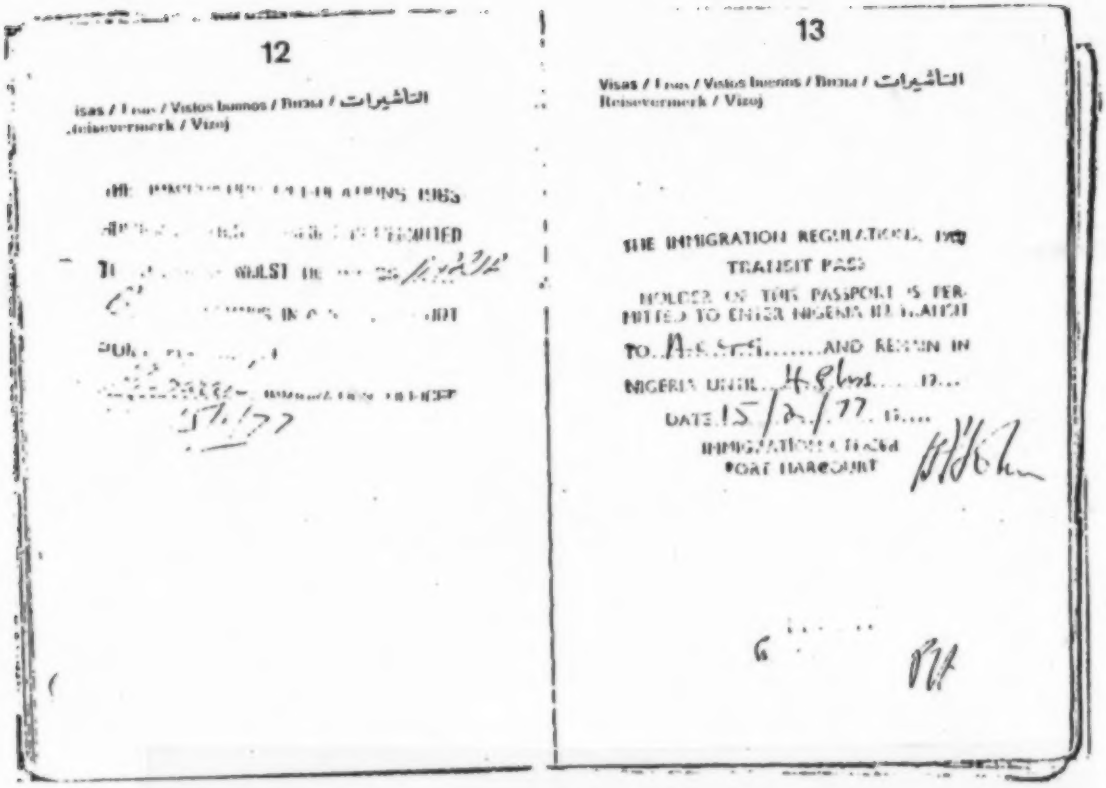

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Reisevermerk / Vizoj

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Visas / Visas / Visos Isunos / Bizsa / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj

THE IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS, 1963

TRANSIT PASS

HOLDER OF THIS PASSPORT IS PERMITTED TO ENTER NIGERIA BY AIR/ROAD TO A.B.S. Sri..... AND RETURN IN NIGERIA UNTIL H Elms..... 19...

DATE 15/2/77 19....

IMMIGRATION OFFICER
PORT HARCOURT

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Visas / *Visas* / Vistos buenos / Визы / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj

6

The validity of this document is extended until
La validité du présent document est prorogée jusqu'au
La validez del presente documento está prorrogada hasta el
Die Gültigkeit des vorliegenden Reisedokuments wird verlängert bis zum
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W.S.A. Stamp

Signature and stamp of W.S.A. officer extending the validity of this document
Signature et cachet de l'agent du bureau du W.S.A. qui prorege la validité du titre
Firma y sello del agente del W.S.A. que prorroga la validez del documento
Unterschrift und Stempel des W.S.A. Beamten der diesen Ausweis verlängert
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Visas
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Réimpression
Visti

Tarjeta de Ingreso Nº T 733546

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
CONSULADO
FRANKFURT/MAIN
R.F. DE ALEMANIA
No. 822

VISTO BUENO DE TRANSEUNTE

PARA QUE EL SEÑOR
Rudolf Volk

ENTRE A VENEZUELA
FRANKFURT/M DE VENEZUELA, DE 19 77

CONSULADO
ARMANDO JOJAS BARDI
Vice Cónsul Encargado

EN FRANKFURT/M

DERECHOS CONSULARES PERCIBIDOS EN VENEZUELA

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Visas
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Reisevermerk
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REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA
DEPTO. ADMINISTRATIVO DE SEGURIDAD
SECCIONAL ARMA DE SEGURIDAD
GRUPO DE EXTRANJERIA
DIC. 1978
SALIDA DIC. 1978

VENEZUELA
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Visas
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RESIDENTE

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE IDENTIFICACION
Y EXTRANJERIA
SECCION DE CONTROL DE EXTRANJEROS
Visto Bueno 15-Mayo-84

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Visas
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Visas
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Reisevisum
Visti

Barbados Consulate - General
Frankfurt

Visa No. 41/39
Good for journey to Barbados within three months of the date hereof, if pas-port remains Valid.
Rudolf VALKY
(Signed)
Date 14 August 1939

Dr. K. S. WATSON
CONSUL - GENERAL OF B'DOS

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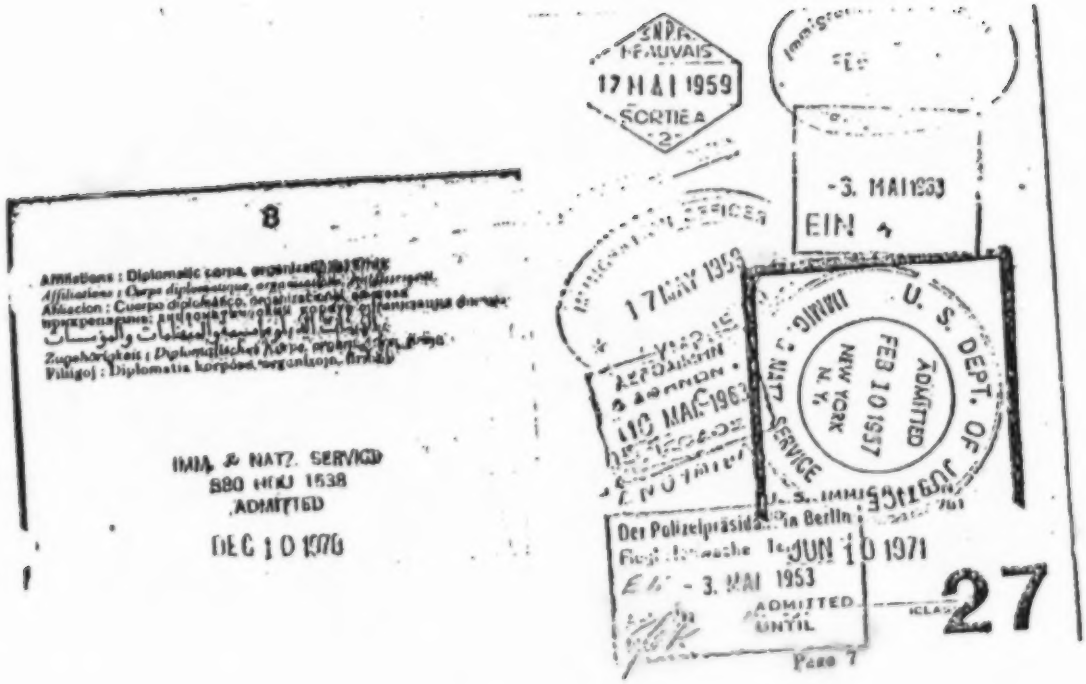
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NEW YORK
N. Y.
Der Polizeipräsident in Berlin
- 3. MAI 1953
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UNTIL
JUN 10 1971
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Visas
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Retirement
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U S IMMIGRATION
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APR 3 1974
ADMITTED Sec. 212(D)(41)
UNTIL Apr. 15, 1974

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Affiliation : Diplomatic corps, organizations, firms
Affiliations : Corps diplomatique, organisations, établissements.
Afiliación : Cuerpo diplomático, organizaciones, empresas
Принадлежность : дипломатический корпус, организации, фирмы
الهيئات الدبلوماسية والمنظمات والمؤسسات
Zugehörigkeit : Diplomatisches Korps, Organisation, Firma
Filiigo : Diplomatia korpuso, organizoj, firmoj

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U.S. IMMIGRATION
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VISAS VIZOJ

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/ Visas / Vistos buenos / Виза / التأشيرات
vermerk / Vizoj

VP EXT. FOR ONE

IMMIGRATION OFFICER
DAR ES SALAAM
14 MAY 1977
TANZANIA

EAST
14 MAY 1977

DROIT ACQUITTE

VISA TOURISTE

2 POIPET BATTAMBANG
ARRIVAL
10 OCT 1974
IMMIGRATION OFFICER

AMBASSADE DE LA RE[illegible]
AU LAOS à VIENTIANE

No 504 - AKV/74

Visa d'entrée et de sortie
valable pour un seul voyage et
un séjour de QUINZE (15) jours
à dater du passage de la frontière.

Fait à Vientiane, le 20 SEP. 1974

P. L'AMBASSADEUR DE LA REPUBLIQUE KHMERE P.P.O.
Le Chargé des Affaires Consulaires,

SAMPHON LOUNTHA
Premier Secrétaire

Ce visa devient sans valeur, s'il
n'est pas utilisé dans les deux mois
qui suivent le jour de sa délivrance

29

Taxe perçue 2.800 Kip

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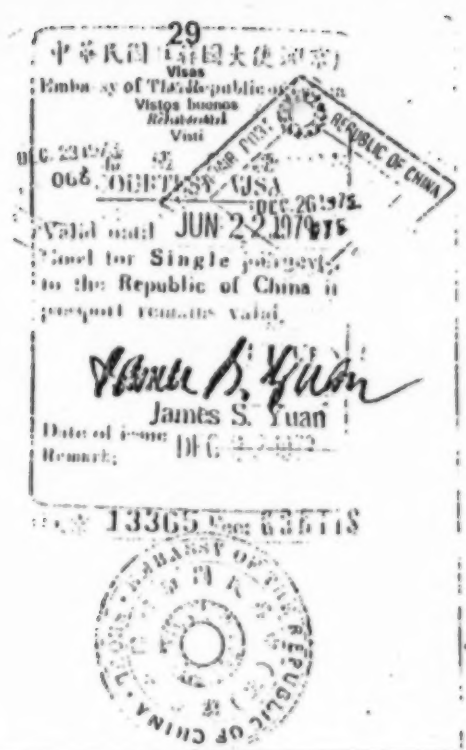
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REPUBLIC OF CHINA
068 DIPLOMAT/USA
DEC 26 1973
Valid until JUN 22 1974
James S. Yuan
Date of issue
Remark:
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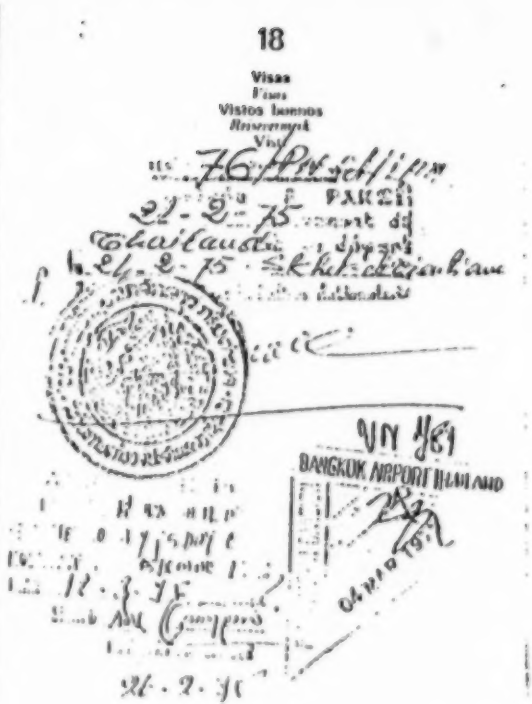
REPUBLIC OF CHINA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BANGKOK AIRPORT THAILAND

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Vistas
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Reisevermerk
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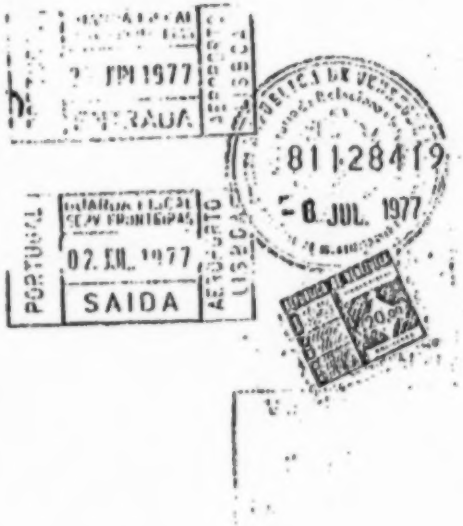

9 Visto Nº 62/77

Vistas
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Vistos buenos
Reisevermerk
Visti

Visum für PORTUGAL

AUTORIZADO
Genehmigt

Válido para uma só viagem e
Gültig nur für eine Reise und
pelo período não inferior a trinta e não superior a sessenta dias em cada uma
Autorisé pour un séjour ininterrompu d'une durée minimum de trente jours et
Utilizável dentro de 120 dias a contar da data da sua concessão.

Autorisé pour un séjour ininterrompu d'une durée minimum de trente jours et maximum de soixante jours.
Pagou em dinheiro ao câmbio de 011 a quantia de
Dm 11 = Esc 120$00, segundo o No. 62 da folha
e foi lançado no Livro de Receita sob o No. 0582. Pagou mais Dm 2,30
Esc 30$00 segundo o No. 1423 da folha.

Este visto não dá direito à entrada de estrangeiros nem ao exercício de qualquer actividade, excepto a passagem comercial.

Dieses Visum berechtigt weder zur Einreise noch zur Ausübung irgendeiner Tätigkeit, ausgenommen der rein geschäftlichen.

CONSULADO GERAL DE PORTUGAL EM FRANCOFORTE

em 20.6.77 O Cônsul Geral

Marlis R. Bastos
Vice-Cônsul

CONSULADO GERAL DE PORTUGAL FRANCOFORTE

13
Visas
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Visas cuenca
Визитите
ДВОЙНО
ТРАНЗИТНА ВИЗА
12
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(TAŞITI VARDIR)
Bilkat No
361-2-6240
5314

СССР ВИЗА М
КПП УО70680 № 362624
Шереметьево 1
выезд-въезд
Гр. Без гражданства /док-т ООН/
Фамилия Пичардо Рохас Фредди
Имя, отчество (имена) де Хесус
Дата рождения 1956 Пол муж.
С детьми до 16 лет
Цель поездки студент, по контракту
Кто участвует ЗШ-по с/х, ТЭП
В страны Доминиканская Республика
Действительна для поездок по СССР 20 05 1980
и выезда в СССР до 21 05 1980
через пограничные пункты СССР, открытые для иностранного движения любой
21 05 1980
№ 047819
ОВИР
Ленинского района
ВЪЕЗД

№ 047819

Name / Nom / Apellido / Фамилия / Name / Nome: PICHARDO ROJAS

Fore names / Prénoms / Nombre / Имя (имена) / Vornamo / Antaûnomoj: Freddy De Jesus

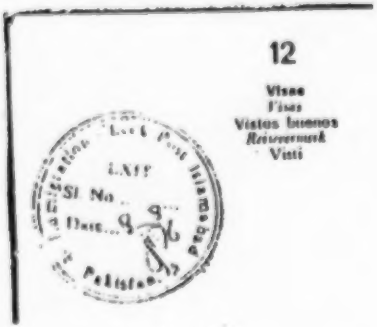
Born at / Né à / Lugar de nacimiento / Место рождение / Geboren in / Naskigloko: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

The / Le / El / Дата / Am / Je la: 16.05.56

Occupation / Profession / Profesión / Профессия / Beruf / Profesio: Estudiante

Home address / Domicile / Domicilio particular / Местожительство / Anschrift / Domicilo: Calle G. Nº 35 Barrio Maria Auxiliadora, Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep.

159


12
Visas
Visas
Vistos buenos
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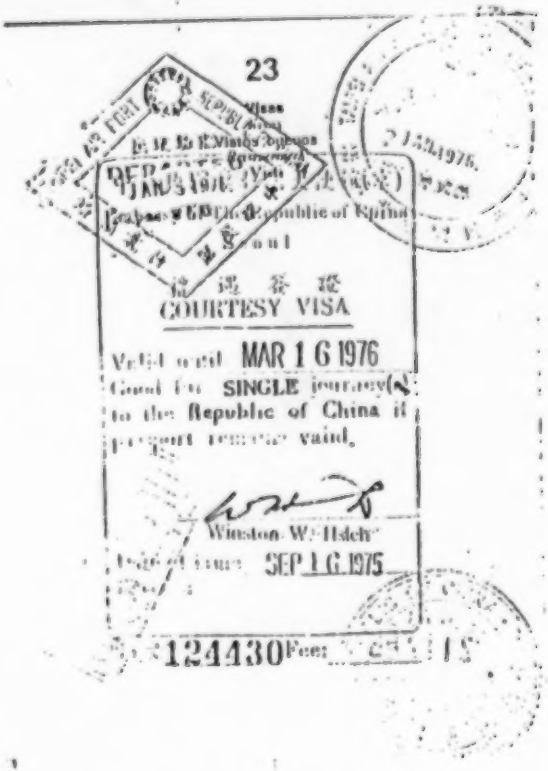
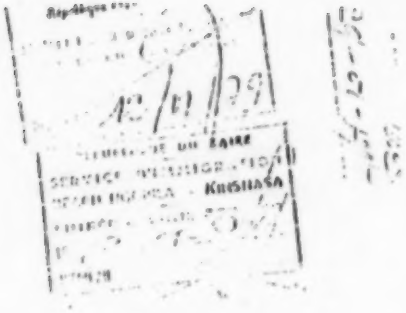
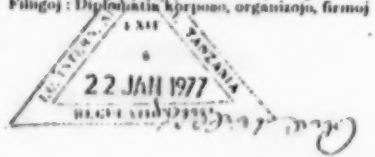
EXIT
SI No
Date
Pakistan
REPUBLIC
ZAIRE
SERVICE D'IMMIGRATION
BEACH NGOUBA KINSHASA
REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE
BEACH NGOUBA KINSHASA
74179


23
Visas
Visas
Vistos buenos
Reisevisum
Visti
JAN 1976
Republic of China
Seoul
COURTESY VISA
Valid until MAR 1 6 1976
Good for SINGLE journey(s)
to the Republic of China if
passport remains valid.
Winston W. Hsieh
SEP 1 6 1975
124430



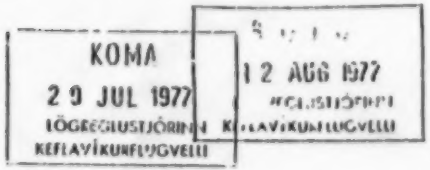
9

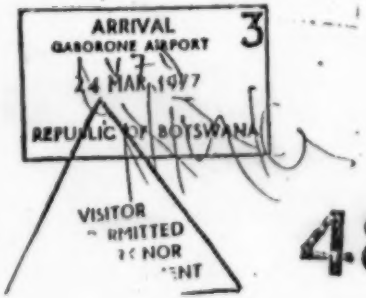
Affiliations : Diplomatic corps, organizations, firms
Affiliations : Corps diplomatique, organisations, établissements
Afiliación : Cuerpo diplomático, organizacional, empresa
принадлежность: дипломатический корпус организации фирмы
الهيئات الدبلوماسية والمنظمات والمؤسسات
Zugehörigkeit / Diplomatisches Korps, organisation, firma
Filingoj : Diplomatia korpuso, organizoj, firmoj



12

Visas / Visas / Visitas buenas / Визы / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj





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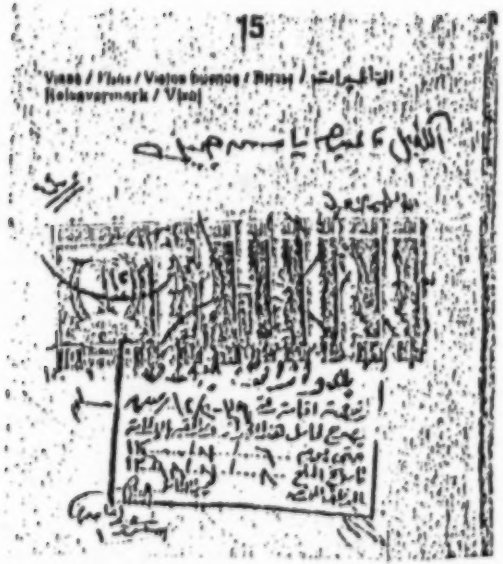
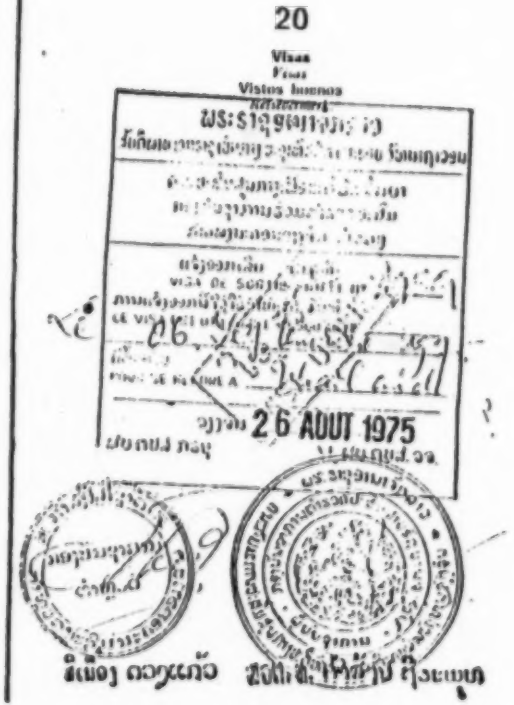

15
Visas / Visas / Vistos buenos / Visas / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Visa


20
Visas
Visas
Vistos buenos
26 AOUT 1975

10

Visas
Visa
Vistos buenos
Benvenuti
Visa

HANDARJAN THAILAND
TO STAY 30 DAYS
10 NOV 1974

TOURISM VISA
POIPET BATTAMBANG
04 JAN 1975
PERMITTED TO ENTER KHMER
REPUBLIC AND REMAIN UNTIL 18 JAN 1975
IMMIGRATION OFFICER

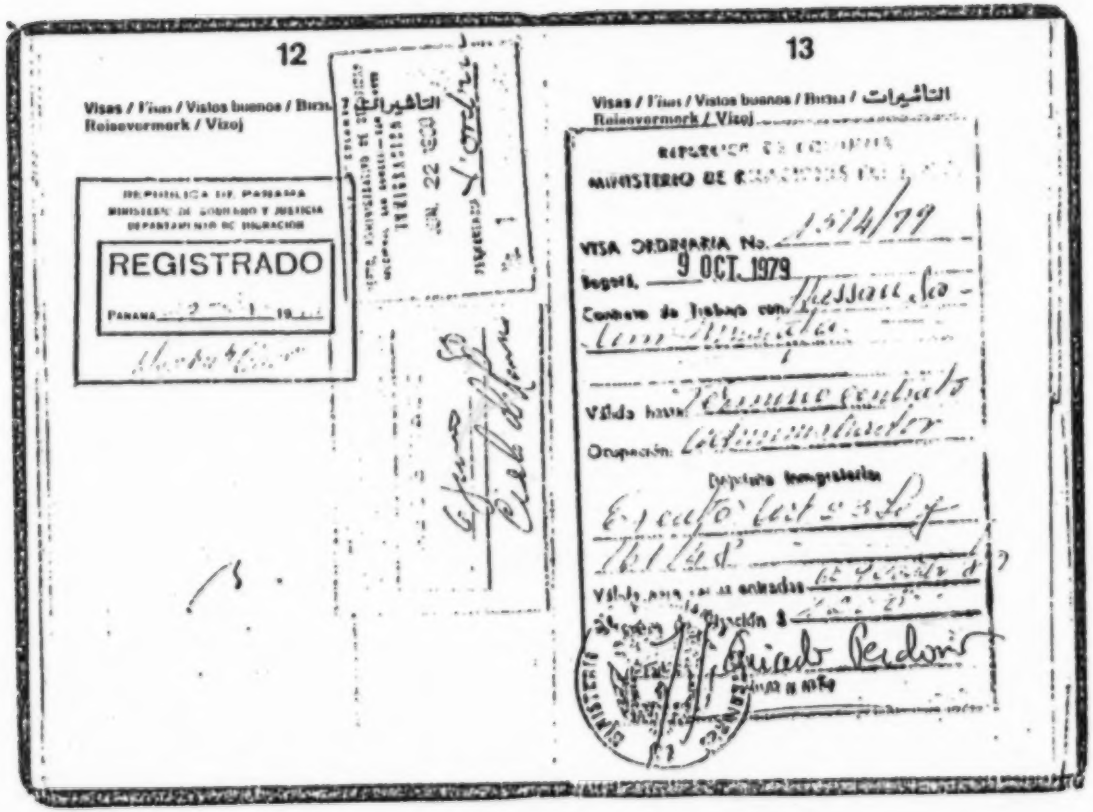
11

Diplomatic corps, organizations, firms
Corps diplomatique, organisations, établissements
cuerpo diplomático, organizacional, empresa
дипломатический корпус организация фирма
الهيئات الدبلوماسية والمنظمات
Diplomatisches Korps, organisation, firma
Dimatia korpoas, organizoju, firmoj

SRI LANKA IMMIGRATION
15-1-1979
C.A.K.

SRI LANKA
PERMITTED TO
28-12-1978
EXPIRY
C.A.K.

50


12
Visas / Visas / Vistos buenos / Виза / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj
REPUBLICA DE PANAMA
REGISTRADO
13
Visas / Visas / Vistos buenos / Виза / التأشيرات
Reisevermerk / Vizoj
VISA ORDINARIA No.
9 OCT. 1979
Valido hasta
Ocupación:
Puesto fronterizo

20g